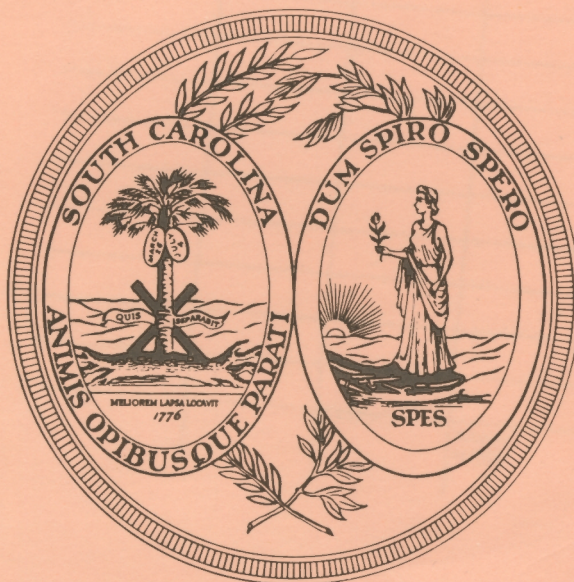


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**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1992-1993**

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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JAN 12 1994

STATE DOCUMENTS

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To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the Fiscal Year 1992-93 is transmitted to your honorable body.

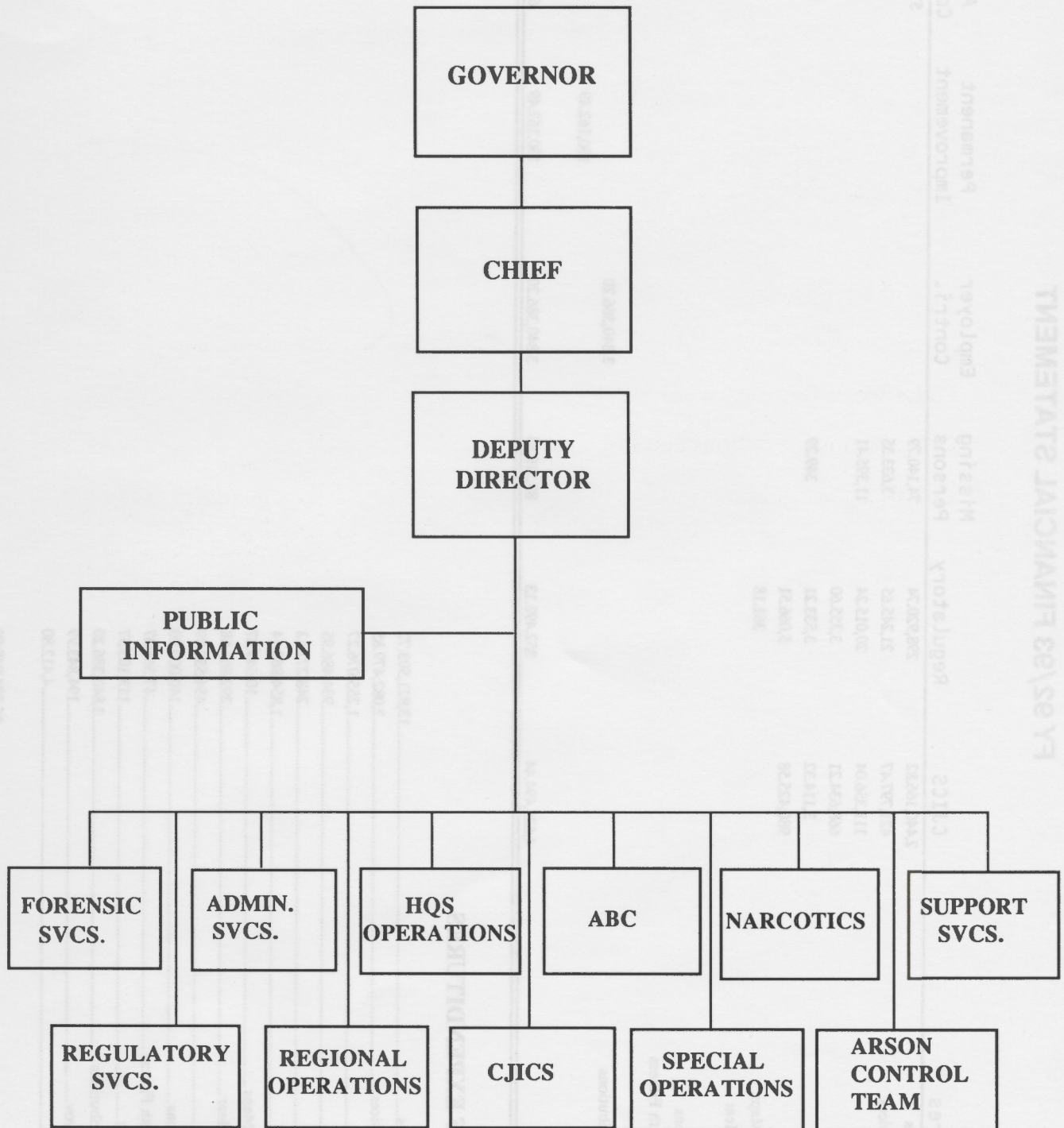
Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Stewart, Chief

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STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



FY 92/93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	CJICS	Regulatory	Missing Persons	Employer Contri.	Permanent Improvement	Arson Control
Personal Services	2,440,166.82	298,920.74	74,140.79			574,122.12
Contractual Services	421,797.47	21,245.65	3,633.35			3,054.82
Supplies	111,356.04	20,015.24	11,395.41			19,202.59
Fixed Charges	668,634.21	3,355.60				2,322.12
Travel	3,114.32	3,533.21	349.29			15,167.05
Equipment	980,425.58	5,066.51				1,066.74
Library Books, Maps		361.18				483.00
Lights, Power, Heat						
Transportation						
Agents Operations						
Supervised Health Fitness						
Implied Consent						
Employer Contributions				3,840,386.20		
Permanent Imp.					130,162.49	
Total	4,625,494.44	352,498.13	89,518.84	3,840,386.20	130,162.49	615,418.44

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES

Personal Services.....	13,821,503.72
Contractual Services.....	2,082,479.85
Supplies.....	1,255,076.27
Fixed Charges.....	934,486.95
Travel.....	248,277.12
Equipment.....	1,854,869.14
Library Books, Maps.....	10,649.87
Lights, Power, Heat.....	292,863.68
Transportation.....	454,530.39
Agents Operations.....	140,000.00
Supervised Health Fitness.....	47,366.37
Implied Consent.....	113,103.57
Employer Contributions.....	3,840,386.20
Permanent Improv.....	194,843.99
Hospital Care.....	4,412.80
TOTAL.....	25,294,849.92

FY92/93 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	Admin.	General Law Enforcement	Agents Operations	Implied Consent	Supervised Health Fitness	Security General	Security Blatt Bldg.
Personal Services	977,140.88	8,561,403.27				790,742.79	104,866.31
Contractual Services	713,946.86	918,644.19				157.51	
Supplies	180,864.98	905,181.28				7,060.73	
Fixed Charges	164,156.00	95,278.02				741.00	
Travel	10,049.20	215,800.05				264.00	
Equipment	26,156.18	842,154.13					
Library Books, Maps	832.10	8,973.59					
Light, Power, Heat	108,463.52	184,400.16					
Transportation		454,530.39					
Agents Operations			140,000.00				
Supervised Health Fitness					47,366.37		
Implied Consent				113,103.57			
Employer Contributions							
Permanent Imp.		64,681.50					
Employee Suggestion Awards							
Hospital Care		4,412.80					
Employee Deductions							
TOTAL	2,181,609.72	12,255,459.38	140,000.00	113,103.57	47,366.37	798,966.03	104,866.31

SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 92-93 Appropriations	22,013,978.00
FY 92-93 Appropriations Lapsed	(60,499.49)
Revenue Brought Forward From FY 91-92	1,608,150.70
FY 92-93 Revenue	4,787,993.18
Revenue Forward to FY 93-94	(991,680.06)
Revenue Lapsed to General Fund	(2,193,254.90)
Capital Projects Revenue From FY 91-92	13,917.39
Capital Projects Revenue FY 92-93	180,926.60
Capital Projects Revenue Forward to FY 93-94	(64,681.50)
TOTAL	25,294,849.92

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police - all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirement of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide maximum law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The Division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.

5. The provision of a statewide crime laboratory to provide Chemistry, Firearms, Questioned Documents and Polygraph examinations for all law enforcement.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring those perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the Governor or the Chief of SLED.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority), have grown with the Division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the Division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The Division also has been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, as well as handguns and other firearms.

The Division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The Division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

DIRECTOR - Robert M. Stewart, Sr., Chief

DEPUTY DIRECTOR - James K. Wilson, Major

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE CHIEF - Marcia S. Porcel;
Glenda D. Booth

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE MAJOR - Elizabeth C. DeFreese

DEPARTMENT COORDINATORS:

Administration	Mark W. Huguley, Captain
CJICS	James V. Martin, Captain
Protective Services	Joseph A. Holley, Captain
Forensic Sciences	F. Dan DeFreese, Captain
Headquarters	Dan F. Beckman, Captain
Narcotics	Steven A. Smith, Captain
Regulatory Services	Thomas W. Henderson, Captain
Special Operations	McKinley Weaver, Captain
Support Services	Walter G. Powell, Captain
Arson/Explosives	William F. Graham, Captain

REGIONAL COORDINATORS:

Low Country	Claude A. Hair, Captain
Midlands	Carlton Medley, Captain
Pee Dee	James D. Anderson, Captain
Piedmont	James Q. Christopher, Captain

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER... Hugh E. Munn, Executive Assistant

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The S.C. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the Division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the Division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the Division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provided for exemptions under the act and the duties of the Division.

Sec. 56-5-2950 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the Division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the Division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 - (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the Division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not

purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 - requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Sec. 23-35-170 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1985, Sec. 23-3-200 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

In FY 1989-90, two additional statutes were added pertaining to the provision of SLED assistance in drug trafficking and Civil Rights investigations.

Section 14-7-1780 states that the State Law Enforcement Division shall provide service "as the State Grand Jury requires."

Section 45-9-40 of Title 45, Chapter 9, of the 1976 Code, requires that whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint that there is a pattern or practice "...so as to deny the full exercise of the rights described...", the Attorney General shall notify the State Law Enforcement Division which shall conduct an investigation. The results of this investigation must be reported to the State Human Affairs Commission.

In 1991, the State Arson Control Program was transferred to SLED. Section 23-9-210 and Section 23-9-220 authorized the creation of the State Arson Control Program and defined specific duties and responsibilities for the team.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Robert M. Stewart was appointed by Governor Carroll Campbell in 1988 to be the Chief of SLED, succeeding the late J. P. "Pete" Strom.

As Chief, Stewart's responsibility is to direct the statewide investigative agency in all facets of law enforcement assistance as mandated by law, including providing necessary manpower and expertise in criminal detection and investigations. The chief is appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the S. C. Senate, and the position is coterminous with the Governor's term.

The OFFICE OF THE CHIEF also consists of:

Deputy Director: serves with the rank of major and is charged with assisting in the direction of the agency in all aspects of administration and investigations; handles other responsibilities as authorized by the Chief in his absence.

Executive Assistant: serves as the agency's official spokesman, public information officer, and media relations adviser and handles various other administrative responsibilities as authorized by the Chief; represents other law enforcement agencies when requested to deal with news media and public inquiries at major crime or serious incident scenes; serves as the agency's liaison with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy as adviser and lecturer on law enforcement media relations matters.

Liaison Emergency Management: serves as the agency's representative and coordinator with the Governor's Office on matters of statewide emergencies that may affect the public safety; assists in coordinating pertinent information and resources on behalf of the Governor and SLED to various locales during natural disasters or other emergency events.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative Services is coordinated by a Captain in connection with budgetary and payroll, personnel, procurement, and garage services needs of the agency. The coordinator has direct responsibility over the following departments:

Purchasing: consisting of a supervisor and staff and dealing with procurement of equipment, certain services, and supplies required by the agency.

Budget/Payroll: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for administration of the agency's payroll and other budgetary requirements as defined by policies and procedures.

Personnel: consisting of a supervisor and staff with duties consisting of maintaining proper agency personnel files, reviews, and other pertinent responsibilities.

Garage Services: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for maintenance and repairs of the agency's fleet of vehicles.

INVESTIGATIONS

SLED has statewide statutory authorization to investigate violations of criminal law. To that end, a SLED investigation may be authorized by the Chief and conducted as follows:

1. Assigned by a Headquarters Coordinator (Captain) for certain specialized investigations.
2. Assigned by a Coordinator (Captain) for criminal investigations in any of four geographical regions of the state.
3. Assigned by a Support Services Coordinator (Captain) for intelligence-related or missing persons investigations.
4. Assigned by a Regulatory Coordinator (Captain) for investigations relating to violations of state gun laws or the S. C. Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act.
5. Assigned by a Narcotics Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of illegal drug trafficking in South Carolina.
6. Conducted by a Special Operations Coordinator (Captain) for certain internal affairs investigations as directed by the Chief.
7. Assigned by an Arson/Explosives Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of arson and arson related crimes and for investigations of explosives crimes and bomb responses.

Headquarters Operations

A Headquarters Coordinator is responsible for directing certain specialized investigations as deemed appropriate by the Chief, including motor vehicle thefts and other illegal activities. Additionally, this coordinator oversees activities of certain civilian employees (phone clerks) who handle public calls at the agency after hours and on holidays.

The Headquarters Coordinator also arranges for a sufficient number of agents for sequestered juries as requested by judges and supervises extradition assignments for agents when requested. During FY 1992-93, SLED handled the following number of extraditions for:

County/City Law Enforcement Agencies	46
S. C. Highway Patrol.....	0
State Grand Jury	1
SLED.....	2
TOTAL.....	49

Regional Operations

Coordinators are authorized to supervise criminal investigations and other operations as directed by the Chief in the following regions:

Piedmont (Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, McCormick, and York counties).

Midlands (Richland, Lexington, Aiken, Edgefield, Saluda, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chester counties).

Pee Dee (Horry, Georgetown, Marion, Dillon, Florence, Williamsburg, Sumter, Chesterfield, and Marlboro counties).

Low Country (Charleston, Beaufort, Jasper, Dorchester, Berkeley, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Hampton, Allendale, Barnwell, and Colleton counties).

SUPPORT SERVICES

Coordination of Support Services is maintained by a Captain and is organized to provide certain specialized technical and investigative assistance to SLED and other law enforcement agencies around the country. Support Services consists of the following departments:

Criminal Intelligence

In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the Division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from

other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation, as well as supporting and assisting SLED personnel in conducting specialized investigations. Much intelligence information is gathered and maintained from across the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crimes and various gangs and traveling criminals, as well as general investigations concerning homicides, narcotics, frauds, thefts, gambling, sex offenses, etc. During Fiscal Year 1992-93, the intelligence team, consisting of one section head, five (5) special agents and an investigative support analyst, handled approximately 25,173 inquiries in connection with approximately 2,900 requests. In addition, the SLED Intelligence section publishes a monthly criminal intelligence bulletin disseminated to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. For the fiscal year 1992-93, a total of 6,600 bulletins were published.

SLED Intelligence is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC), operating under a Justice Department grant. ROCIC is a clearinghouse which exchanges current information on the southeastern part of the United States and connects with other similar organizations throughout the rest of the country. Intelligence is also a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) which consists of intelligence and organized crime information on organized crime activity in the United States. In addition, the SLED Intelligence Section acts as the State Liaison Office for Interpol located in Lyon, France. Intelligence is also the state liaison for (FinCEN) Financial Crimes Enforcement Network which handles requests for many types of crimes involving narcotics, money laundering, fugitives, etc. FinCEN is located in Vienna, Virginia, and is under the Department of the Treasury.

Airplane

SLED maintains and operates a fixed wing airplane which is used exclusively for law enforcement functions, including: search, rescue, and apprehension of lost persons, children, or criminal suspects. The aircraft also is used for surveillance of criminal suspects and activity, marijuana eradication missions, transportation of witnesses, and extraditions of prisoners.

During FY 1992-93, the airplane had a total of 134 flights, to include:

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Type</u>
78	Marijuana Eradications
41	General Law Enforcement Support (surveillance, searches, etc.)
8	Maintenance Flights
7	Recurrent Training Flights

At the end of fiscal year 92-93, SLED's airplane had been flown 559.1 hours and had a total of 3475.2 flight hours. In addition to SLED's airplane, other airplanes are used to support SLED's operation. A total of 30 missions were flown totaling 123.7 hours.

Helicopter

In January, 1990, SLED began providing specialized air support with a state-of-the-art equipped helicopter to be stationed at SLED Headquarters. The McDonnell Douglas Model 500E helicopter primarily provides support for drug law enforcement purposes and other missions, including security, disaster responses and fugitive and missing person searches. During FY 92-93, the helicopter participated in 216 total missions.

MISSION

TYPE

64	Bloodhound/Manhunts
44	Search/Rescue (persons/property)
57	Narcotics (eradication, surveillance, raids, etc.)
36	Law Enforcement Support (SWAT team, VIP security, transportation, aerial photos, etc.)
9	SOP/Recurrent Training
16	Maintenance Flights

NOTE: At the end of fiscal year 92-93, the helicopter was flown 617.2 hours and had a total of 2486.3 flight hours. In addition to SLED's helicopter, other helicopters are used to support SLED's operation. A total of 9 missions were flown totaling 29.0 hours.

Operation Intercept - Fugitive Task Force

In September of 1986, the Fugitive Task Force was established to address the increasing number of fugitives at large in our community, state and across the nation. Prior to this, law enforcement had no unified approach to the apprehension of fugitives who had left their local jurisdictions. OPERATION INTERCEPT, the joint effort of the United States Marshal's Service, SLED and local law enforcement authorities to locate and apprehend fugitives, has progressed to an entity to be relied on by agencies across the state and nation.

At the present time there are five (5) SLED employees assigned full-time to this section which includes one (1) supervisor and four (4) special agents. The agents work out of Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Charleston and are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals. The U. S. Marshal's Service has assigned nine (10) employees which includes one (1) supervisor, seven (7) Deputy U. S. Marshals, and two (2) Investigative Research Analysts. The Deputy U. S. Marshals also work out of Columbia, Greenville, Charleston and Florence.

Various local law enforcement agencies across the state work with SLED on an as needed basis, and designated officers are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals.

To date, the Fugitive Task Force has arrested 2,201 fugitives and cleared an additional 2,213 warrants. The Fugitive Task Force has also received and processed 1,647 intelligence requests from federal, state and local agencies.

The information below illustrates the activities of the Fugitive Task Force during Fiscal Year 1992-93:

Arrests: 427

Missing Person Information Center

Missing Person Information Center (MPIC) began operation July 1, 1985. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children. The MPIC also provides technical assistance to law enforcement agencies statewide. The center also works with missing person units nationwide, coordinating efforts to locate the missing.

The MPIC has a staff of four: one (1) supervisor, two (2) agents, and one (1) administrative assistant. The staff is available 24 hours a day, and a statewide toll free line is provided for reporting missing persons and lead or sighting information.

South Carolina's Missing Person law mandates that a law enforcement agency, after receiving a missing person report by a parent, spouse, legal custodian, guardian, or public or private entity, shall immediately arrange to enter the information about the missing person into the missing person file of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer; immediately inform all of its on-duty officers of the missing person report; transmit a statewide broadcast to all other law enforcement agencies to be on the lookout for the person; and transmit a copy of the report to the MPIC. The law also provides that there is no waiting period for filing a missing person report which has aided law enforcement in the locating of missing persons. During Fiscal Year 92/93, the MPIC received a total of 135 missing persons cases and investigated 40 child abuse cases.

Additional assistance offered by the Missing Person Information Center include:

The production of flyers on the missing person which can be distributed to law enforcement, the family, and other individuals and organizations;

Provide the news media with current information and pictures on missing persons;

Provide bulletins and information to other agencies and organizations and distribute nationwide as needed.

Training of law enforcement officers statewide on the Missing Person law and other topics relating to missing and exploited children;

Training to child care professionals on the recognition, handling and reporting of child abuse.

Training to law enforcement officers statewide on Alzheimers/Dementia and the "very special person" registry.

Coordination with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy to provide related training on a continuing basis for the state's law enforcement officers;

Provide investigative assistance to law enforcement in child abuse and exploitation cases;

Support for community based efforts in preventing disappearances and promoting safety, to include films and slides for children and parents and "Safety Town", as well as brochures and pamphlets;

Counseling and referral services for missing children and their families.

Bloodhounds

SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The tracking team, consisting of nine (9) agents, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1992-93, the agents handled 213 calls for a total of 1,170 hours, resulting in 72 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions, such as those made possible by the bloodhounds, serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft.

Often, the bloodhounds find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled 24,403 miles during the year and ran more than 373.5 miles.

Technical Services Department

The Technical Services Department was formed in order to meet the growing demand for specialized surveillance and provide expertise in the field of technical surveillance and communications equipment along with a depository for such equipment.

There are three (3) agents assigned to the department. Their primary duties consist of conducting sophisticated surveillances, maintaining equipment, special adaptations of equipment, and researching the latest surveillance and communications equipment and techniques.

In order to provide these services to the agency, the department utilizes the latest in audio, video, radio and thermal imaging technologies.

REGULATORY SERVICES

Regulatory Services Department

The Regulatory Services Department of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly for the purpose of licensing and regulating the private security and private detective companies within the State of South Carolina. This department is also responsible for the licensing and regulation of all the retail pistol dealers in the State, issuance of concealed weapon permits and special weapon permits, coroner's concealed weapon permits, and special limited licenses, as well as the registration of serial numbers of all machine guns manufactured in the state, and maintaining of lists and locations of all South Carolina dealers in precious metals. Applications for handgun purchases are also submitted to the Regulatory Department.

At the present time, there are fifteen (15) employees assigned to this department which include one (1) supervisor, seven (7) administrative specialists, one (1) administrative assistant, and six (6) agents.

The information submitted below should further illustrate the function and activities of the Regulatory Services Department for Fiscal Year 1992/93:

<u>COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Private Security Company	22	121	143
Premise Security Company	4	171	175
TOTAL COMPANIES	26	292	318

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY

Licenses Denied.....	10
Licenses Revoked.....	0
Licenses Suspended.....	0
Licenses Currently on Probation.....	4
Hearings Pending.....	3
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without License and/or Registration or Violations of the Act	0

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>PRIVATE DETECTIVE REGISTRATIONS ISSUED</u>	191	418	609

Registrations Denied.....	8
Registrations Revoked.....	2
Registrations Suspended.....	1
Private Detectives Currently on Probation.....	1
Hearings Pending.....	0
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without Registration and/or Violations of the Act.....	0

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATIONS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Security Guard Registrations	4,232	6,174	10,406
Security Transfers	1,875		1,875
Private Security Temporaries	1,799		1,799

TOTAL SECURITY/DET. REGISTRATIONS 14,699

Private Security Upgrade/Armed	337
Security Guard Concealed Weapons Permits.....	388
Security Guard Terminations.....	5,368
Security Guard Revocations.....	22
Security Guard Denials.....	250

INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

Private Security Companies/Detectives.....	459
Retail Pistol Dealers.....	528

TOTAL INSPECTIONS 987

RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS

<u>RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	84	167	251
Licenses Denied.....0			
Licenses Revoked.....0			

Total Dealers Licensed 499

CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS

<u>CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	355	624	979
Applications Denied.....48			
Permits Revoked.....3			
Permits Suspended0			

Total Concealed Weapons Permits 1,778

<u>SPECIAL LIMITED LICENSES</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	0	2	2

<u>SPECIAL WEAPONS PERMITS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	0	5	5

<u>CORONER'S CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	1	2	5

INVESTIGATIONS

Criminal History Checks - Security/Detectives	15,933
Crim. His. Checks - Retail Pis. Dealers, Concealed Weapons Per. and Special Limited License Applications ...	1,232
Criminal History Checks - Gun Purchase Applicants	65,345
Investigations of Licensees	67
Investigations of Non-Licensees	217
Complaints Investigated	93
Investigations for Concealed Weapon Permits	979
Handgun Cases	752
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	84,618

HANDGUN PURCHASES

Handgun Applications Processed	65,345
Handgun Cases	489
Dual-Purchase Handgun Cases	251
Underage Handgun Cases	12
TOTAL HANDGUN CASES	752

Handguns Confiscated Through Inspections (Saturday Night Specials)	51
Stolen Handgun Hits (NCIC)	128
Handgun Cases Referred to ATF	45

Training

In accordance with requirements of state law and with various SLED policies and procedures, agents must maintain a specific level of physical and training proficiency. In order to maintain these levels during FY 1992-93, the following training was conducted:

In-Service Training: SLED conducted 10 in-service classes consisting of approximately 30 hours each. These classes included:

- Legal updates
- Arrest techniques
- Administrative procedures
- Firearms training
- Defensive driving techniques
- Biannual firearms qualifications

Additionally, this department also conducts an annual physical fitness qualification for agents, to include running/walking, bench press, push-ups, and sit-ups.

Swat Team

SLED maintains a volunteer team of highly qualified and trained agents specializing in responding to volatile and dangerous missions. These missions include fugitive apprehension, hostage recovery, sniper incidents, and other similar cases.

The SLED SWAT Team consists of agents and a Captain Coordinator and is activated only on the orders of the Chief of SLED or the deputy director in the Chief's absence.

The SWAT Team coordinator also has the responsibility of maintaining a level of proficiency in training as mandated by the agency's policies and procedures.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

In compliance with mandates of the S. C. Freedom of Information Act, the coordinator supervising an appropriate number of agents maintain, conduct, and respond to various public requests for access to SLED documents.

During FY 1992-93, a total of 561 FOIA requests were received and processed at SLED.

Case Files

The Case Files Department, which consists of a supervisor and one administrative support specialist, is responsible for maintaining source document to support all investigations undertaken by the Division. These files include investigative reports, statements, copies of search and/or arrest warrants when applicable, laboratory reports, and other information secured during the investigation. This department also maintains evidence secured during criminal investigations by Division personnel and coordinates the final disposition of the same in accordance with established rules and regulations.

Number of Cases Opened.....4,678
Number of Cases Closed.....5,571

NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT

The Narcotics Department was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The department is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Department maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 54 agents, 5 supervisory special agents (Lieutenants) and a Special Agent in Charge (Captain) assigned to the department at this time.

On June 3, 1988, Governor Carroll Campbell announced the formulation of a Strike Force known as the Governor's RAID (Retaliation Against Illegal Drugs) Team made up of members from the South Carolina Highway Patrol, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources and SLED Narcotics. This gave a total of 60 sworn law enforcement personnel to combat the drug problem at the state level. This team was made statutorily permanent, under SLED, during the 1993 legislative year. Additionally, pursuant to Section 23-3-15, SLED was given "specific and exclusive jurisdiction and authority statewide, on behalf of the state in matters including"....."covert investigation of illegal activities pertaining to and the interdiction of narcotics and other illicit substances".

Since the forming of the RAID Team, four agents have been assigned to Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) which adds a demand reduction

component to the RAID Team that will hopefully help reduce drug use through the public school educational process. This unit is constantly updating and progressing to the latest variations of the program, i.e., middle school, high school, parenting programs, etc.

The South Carolina Army National Guard has dedicated two helicopters and personnel to support the ground effort of our annual Marijuana Eradication Program. Additionally, personnel from the National Guard work year round in various positions to support the overall counter drug effort.

During the Fiscal Year 1992-93, the Narcotics Department received and processed 672 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 663 investigations by the section.

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS PURCHASED OR SEIZED.....
..... \$68,790,628.00

CASH SEIZED..... 64,510.47

TOTAL ARRESTS 1,097 (includes the marijuana arrests)

NOTE: Other real properties and monies were seized through the State Grand Jury and will be reported through them.

34,030 marijuana plants were seized in the 1992-93 Fiscal Year which resulted in 109 arrests.

STATE DRUG TOTALS

SALE/POSSESSION COMBINED	JULY-DECEMBER 1992	JANUARY-JUNE 1993
Cocaine/Heroin/Opium	3,366	3,397
Marijuana	3,464	3,577
Other Drugs	433	281
Drug Equipment/Paraphernalia	283	408

The above figures are taken from reports submitted to the UCR program by participating police agencies.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Special Operations Coordinator has the responsibility of directing SLED's role in:

1. Internal Affairs investigations involving violations of agency policy or state laws by personnel employed by SLED.
2. Community relations activities in connection with SLED investigations, including but not limited to, race relations, community affairs, and other matters as directed by the Chief.
3. VIP Protection matters involving visiting dignitaries and other high-profile individuals where security arrangements are necessary.

The SLED Coordinator has the rank of captain and is assisted by three assistant and is supplemented by additional agents when directed by the Chief.

ARSON/EXPLOSIVES SECTIONS

The Coordinator of the Arson/Explosives Sections maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing the investigations of arson and arson related crimes.
2. Directing the response of the SLED Bomb Squad and its investigation of explosive violations.

The following is a brief discussion of these roles:

ARSON INVESTIGATIONS

The SLED Arson Investigative Section provides fourteen (14) highly trained criminal investigators whose responsibility is to provide investigative assistance to local law enforcement and the fire service anywhere within the boundaries of South Carolina. The agents provide crime scene assistance, investigative assistance and the ultimate testimony and presentation of evidence in a court of law.

BOMB SQUAD

The SLED Bomb Squad provides two (2) agents who respond to requests for assistance within the boundaries of South Carolina. They provide assistance in bomb render safe procedures and investigative techniques involving explosive violations. They provide assistance to local, state and federal agencies in all explosive related matters including protection details.

Total number of requests for assistance for Arson/Explosives - 425.

FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES

The Forensic Sciences Coordinator directs one of the most sophisticated and up-to-date police science laboratories in the country, maintaining professional expertise in a variety of disciplines. The laboratory, headquartered at SLED on Broad River Road in Columbia, South Carolina, is a 70,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility.

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

Construction was completed on the new SLED Forensic Services Laboratory building, and the new facility was occupied during August and September of 1989. All forensic lab departments are located in the new facility. The departments which constitute Forensic Services consist of the following: Laboratory Administration and Support; Arson; Behavioral Science; Drug Analysis; Evidence Control; Firearms and Tool Marks; Forensic Art; Implied Consent; Latent Fingerprints and Crime Scene Search; Photography, Polygraph; Questioned Documents; Serology; Toxicology; and Trace. A brief explanation of the services performed by each department follows:

Laboratory Administration and Support

Overall management of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory is provided by the Forensic Sciences Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator. Each forensic department has a supervisor who oversees the daily operation

of his or her work unit. These department supervisors report to the Coordinator and/or the Assistant Coordinator. A support staff of 14 Administrative Support Specialists and Assistants provide for the preparation of laboratory reports and correspondence, evidence intake and return, court and other appearance scheduling, work flow enhancement and numerous other administrative and support functions.

Arson Department

The Arson Department is directly responsible to the Arson Team investigators, various volunteer fire fighters, professional public safety officers, police, and sheriff's departments for the analysis of fire debris samples. The analysis of fire debris involves the detection and identification of flammable/combustible substances used to ignite/sustain a fire. This department conducts examinations for the identification of explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic devices, as well as the identification and comparison of lubricants that may have been used in sexual assault cases. This department currently has one analyst.

LABORATORY:

The Arson Department utilizes a variety of techniques to collect/concentrate accelerants. The most common method used is the absorption/elution - Passive Diffusion (C-Strip). Other methods that are used occasionally are headspace (heated), solvent wash, and purge and trap.

1. (2) Gas Chromatographs
2. (1) High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph
3. (1) Polarized Light Microscope

COURT:

The Arson Analyst is responsible for testifying and defending results of laboratory examinations in municipal, state, federal, criminal and civil courts.

FIELD INVESTIGATION:

The analyst is on 24-hour call for assisting local police/fire services in the procession of suspected arson scenes.

TRAINING:

Training in the proper collection and preservation of arson debris is presented at the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy and upon request from other fire/law enforcement service personnel.

Examination Requests for FY 92-93

Explosive Analysis..... 16
Flammable Analysis..... 459

Lubricant Analysis.....	3
Pyrotechnic Analysis.....	6
TOTAL.....	484

Behavioral Science Department

The Behavioral Science Department is presently a one-person department which supports investigators by:

1. **Constructing Personality Profiles of Unknown Offenders.** This profile is a description of the perpetrator as his friends and associates would describe him/her. The profile can include age, sex, race, marital status, employment, income, location of residence, type of housing, vehicle description, hobbies, social attitude, sexual adjustment, and habits. The profile is based on an analysis of behavior at the scene of the crime, a history of the victim, crime statistics, and psychology.

2. **Providing Behavioral Analyses.** In some cases a statistical and psychological review of the facts can lead to the identification of one or more likely suspects in the immediate circle of actors. On the other hand, such an analysis may suggest that the perpetrator is not closely associated (e.g., it's not the husband, it's not the neighbor). These analyses are useful in the recognition of cases of false allegation, murders that appear to be suicides, suicides that appear to be murders, and in the assessment of communicated threats.

3. **Providing Interview Strategies.** After considerations of the personality of an interviewee, along with the behavioral analysis of the crime, recommendations can be made regarding the questions and settings for interviews with an eye toward gaining the most information from a victim, witness, or suspect.

4. **Conducting Training and Speeches.** The behavioral approach to law enforcement is described and shared with other officers in formal classroom settings. Judges, senate committees, Governor's hearing boards, and the public are addressed.

5. **Providing Hostage Negotiations.** The behavioral scientist is an active member of the S.W.A.T. team providing services as a hostage negotiator.

TOTAL NEW CASES	74
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES	39
BEHAVIORAL ANALYSES	40
INTERVIEWS.....	8
SPEECHES & TRAINING	6
OTHER	4

Drug Analysis Department

The Drug Analysis Department received a total of 9,368 cases in the calendar year of 1992. Types of drug analyses requested are as follows:

Drug/Narcotic Cases	8,117
Marijuana Cases.....	1,163
Alcohol (% Ethanol in Moonshine)	36
Poisons.....	36
Money Washes.....	16

The department has implemented several new programs and restructured others which reflects the desire to improve the quality of service the SLED Drug Analysis Department provides the law enforcement community.

The BEST (Best Evidence Sample Testing) Program was initiated in August 1990. The program thrust is to increase the speed of drug case analyses and produce the best possible charge the law enforcement agency can levy in court. All sixteen judicial circuits of South Carolina (along with the Charleston City and Greenville County Services Laboratories) are now using the program.

The Reversal (Sting) Program provides SLED Narcotics and other requesting agencies with real street quality drugs and fake drugs to run reversal (sting) operations on those individuals who desire to buy illegal drugs. The department provides pre-analyzed, pre-weighed drugs to narcotics agents for these projects.

The Marijuana Training Program provides training to local law enforcement agencies in marijuana analyses. The program is a two day, onsite classroom and one day laboratory with the officer receiving a certificate of training. This carries 24 hours towards continuing education credit for the Criminal Justice Academy.

The Student Intern Program introduces and provides training to local college/university students in the forensic sciences. The student is recommended by his/her advisor for this program which lasts a semester.

The Drug Information Program is designed totally for the other law enforcement agencies that do not deal with narcotics, yet are involved with the legal aspect of sentencing. The agencies which are targeted include the Federal Parole Boards and Correctional Institutions.

Evidence Control Department

The Evidence Control Department is staffed by one Evidence Control Officer and three Administrative Specialists. This department is the central evidence repository for the SLED Forensic Services Laboratory Complex. This department is in charge of the submission, distribution, storage, security, and return of all evidence submitted to the SLED laboratories for analysis.

Firearms Department

The Firearms Department is comprised of one Examiner/Supervisor, two Examiners, one Examiner in training, and one Administrative Specialist.

Evidence in seven hundred sixty-nine (769) new cases was submitted to the Firearms Department during the period July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1993; on which 1,987 firearms examinations were conducted; 85 were toolmark related; and 154 dealt with other areas of responsibility within this department.

These examinations are conducted grossly, photographically, and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Department is examined for unique striations, impressions, and microscopic fractures from which a conclusion can be reached.

Forensic Art Department

The Forensic Art Department began operation July 1, 1988. This department provided new and updated services to the law enforcement community. This department provides services in the following areas:

1. Interviews witnesses/victims of crimes to obtain verbal description in order to create freehand drawings of criminal suspects.
2. Creates postmortem facial drawing from photos of deceased bodies on which tissue is present -- intact or decomposing remains.
3. Retouches photos or drawings done from photos that show an "updated" representation of an individual's appearance, either victim or suspect (example: child updates).
4. Creates facial reconstruction prepared from skeletonized remains.

Composites	136
Skull Reconstructions.....	1
Child Updates	2
Graphics	145
Misc.	3
TOTAL	280

This represents a 27% increase over last fiscal year.

Implied Consent Department

The Implied Consent Department is responsible for all breath alcohol testing instruments used to test subjects under arrest for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Felony DUI, and Boating Under the Influence (BUI). Approximately 170 devices are placed in criminal justice agencies throughout all forty-six counties. Support for these devices is provided on a twenty-four hour a day basis.

The Implied Consent Department is staffed by two highly trained criminalists, each of whom has undergone extensive training both as to the mechanical operation and chemical principles employed by the breath testing equipment. The staff must be very knowledgeable in matters involving chemistry, electronics, computer science, and law. They undergo additional training each year to stay current with changes and developments in breath testing technology and its role in highway safety. The Implied Consent Department provides many varied services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Examples of the types of services provided by this department include the following:

1. Evaluation of breath testing equipment
2. Selection and approval of breath testing sites
3. Establishment of breath testing policies and procedures
4. Repair/checkout of breath testing equipment
5. Inspection of breath testing equipment and sites
6. Ordering and maintaining supplies needed for breath testing
7. Courtroom testimony involving breath testing
8. Maintaining records and statistics on the program
9. Answering information requests on breath testing matters
10. Providing consultation to criminal justice agencies
11. Approving curriculum for training of breath test operators
12. Administration of certification for breath test operators
13. Administration of recertification for breath test operators
14. Providing training on matters relating to breath testing

The breath alcohol testing program in South Carolina began in February 1970 with 57 Breathalyzer Model 900s located in the 46 counties. In 1991, SLED began the process of replacing the Breathalyzers with a fully computerized device, the BAC DataMaster. These DataMasters were purchased with funds obtained from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety. The first DataMasters were installed at the Lexington County Jail in August 1991. Currently, there are 125 Breathalyzers located in 38 counties and 46 DataMasters located at 36 sites in 8 counties. These eight counties are Charleston, Florence, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg and York.

Breathalyzer repairs are usually performed at the Implied Consent office at SLED. Police agencies typically transport the instrument to SLED for repair and pick up the instrument once the repair is accomplished. Field inspections of Breathalyzers are offered four times a year at seven locations for a total of 28 field inspection days. BAC DataMaster repairs are usually performed at the testing site by the Implied Consent Department. Inspections of DataMasters may be accomplished either on-site or remotely via computer.

The introduction of the DataMaster has required that the Implied Consent Department undertake two new tasks that were performed by other departments or agencies for the Breathalyzer program. These tasks are:

1. All downloading, archiving, and statistical analysis of DataMaster records are now accomplished by the Implied Consent Department. Breathalyzer records were and are completely maintained by the SLED Data Processing Department.

2. Administration of the DataMaster operator certification and recertification records is now handled by the Implied Consent Department. Breathalyzer operator certification and recertification records were and are handled by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy (SCCJA).

The Implied Consent Department also answers a large number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The number of requests has greatly increased since the DataMaster program began. During the calendar year 1992, approximately 350 requests were filed with this department. A response can take from 15 minutes to hours, depending on the nature of the request.

Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department

The Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department is staffed by examiners who are professionally trained in the development and identification of latent fingerprints, footwear, tire tread impressions, as well as the thorough investigation and complete reconstruction of scenes of crimes. Since the opening of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory, the Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department has implemented substantial improvements to service the needs of all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This department also enhances the crime scene search capabilities of other agencies offering internships to local law enforcement officers practicing in the field of forensic identification.

The latest equipment and techniques for the development of latent fingerprints and the search for and analysis of physical evidence both in the laboratory and in the field are used. Laser technology and other alternate light source technology is being used by the department.

This department continued to show an increase in requests from outside agencies as exhibited by the total number of cases (3,723) investigated by its staff in FY92-93. A total of 188 cases over FY91-92 were investigated during the last fiscal year. Some of this increase was due to the number of cases submitted for examination by the Automated Fingerprint

Identification System (AFIS). Although several additional local work stations have been added to the system by outlying local agencies, the total number of cases submitted for examination at the central SLED site is still on the increase. Monitoring of local sites by this department through a close mutual working relationship has produced rather dramatic results. The statistical information below represents the culmination of that combined effort since the SLED site became operational in November of 1990.

AFIS ACTIVITIES THROUGH 6/30/93 (all sites)

Cases Searched.....	9,648
Cases Solved	1,105
Prints Identified.....	3,881
Solve Rate.....	11.46%

NUMBER OF CASES SOLVED BY OFFENSE

Homicide	25
Sex Offense.....	16
Assault	9
Robbery.....	60
Burglary.....	662
Larceny	91
Auto Theft	148
Drug Offense.....	5
Forgery.....	14
Other	75

Photography Department

Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation of criminal activity and of all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Department stands ready to assist any SLED agent, criminalist or other law enforcement officer.

The Photography Department operates monochrome processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This department is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the department, as well as procuring, operating and supplying field photographic units issued to agents and criminalists throughout the state.

The Photography Department also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services and photographic documentations on the local level.

During the 1992-93 fiscal year, the Photography Department received the following cases:

Polaroid Copy.....	100
ID Photos	200
B & W Film Processing.....	407
B & W Print Processing.....	429
Color Film Processing.....	684
Photo Assignments	15
Latent Print Evidence Photos.....	307
Ques. Doc. Evidence Photos.....	74
Other Assignments	45

Polygraph Department

SLED provides polygraph examinations as requested by the various local, state, and federal criminal justice practitioners operating in South Carolina. Many investigations, especially those offering conflicting information or those revealing no apparent suspects, are guided by the results of the polygraph testing procedures. Many cases are cleared by confessions obtained during the interview process.

Since 1988, the Polygraph Department has embarked upon a mission to continuously improve the reliability of the polygraph procedure. As part of the Quality Assurance Program, stringent guidelines have been adopted by which uniform, professionally recognized techniques are employed in order to determine the truthfulness or attempted deception of the examinees. Also, each polygraph chart must undergo the careful scrutiny of the chief polygraph examiner prior to the publication of any official opinions or conclusions. By constant emphasis on quality, the Polygraph Department continues to provide a cost effective means of promptly clearing many criminal inquiries.

During fiscal year 91-92, the SLED Polygraph Department was selected by the U. S. Department of Defense to participate in an extensive study of computerized polygraph systems. As part of the study, 50% of all examinations are conducted using computer equipment on loan from the Defense Department, and all collected data is forwarded to Johns Hopkins University's Department of Applied Physics for scientific evaluation.

The goal of the study is to successfully demonstrate the utility of complex algorithms to analyze physiological responses recorded during polygraph examinations as a way of standardizing the evaluation/quality assurance process. Participation in this program is proving to be extremely valuable in maintaining the Polygraph Department's position on the leading edge of providing a prompt, cost-effective means of resolving criminal complaints.

The Polygraph Department has also begun conducting pre-employment examinations on prospective agents and criminalists as part of the personnel screening process. This program has proved to be an invaluable tool in "weeding out" applicants with histories of unlawful or disreputable activity,

thereby, assuring that only the most trustworthy persons are hired into SLED.

**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992-93
THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED**

NUMBER OF CASES	1,083
NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	1,817
NUMBER WITH NO DECEPTION INDICATED	418
NUMBER WITH DECEPTION INDICATED	289
NUMBER OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED	120
NUMBER OF INDEFINITES	203
NUMBER OF CASES REFUSED	1
NUMBER OF DID NOT TEST	67
NUMBER OF DID NOT SHOW	719

Questioned Document Department

The SLED Questioned Document Department is currently staffed by two Document Examiners. State Law Enforcement Division Document Examiners are highly trained laboratory personnel who are required to complete a two-year internship in the discipline before full certification. SLED's document examiners testify in Federal, State and Municipal courts across the state, as well as appearing as expert witnesses before the state's ethics, licensing and regulatory boards and commissions. The personnel of the Questioned Document Department maintain professional proficiency through the design and implementation of original research and the reporting of these endeavors before conference forums on the national level. It is through the adherence of strict professional and laboratory standards that SLED's Document Examiners have become part of a profession that only has some 250 such experts nationwide.

The Questioned Document Department's examinations are multifaceted, incorporating microscopic examinations in conjunction with instrumentation designed specifically for forensic document problems.

In the department, many types of examinations are necessary in order to resolve cases ranging from forgeries, election fraud, and white collar crimes to suicides, obscene and threatening notes.

Some areas of Forensic Document Examination are:

1. **HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING IDENTIFICATION**
2. **TYPEWRITERS, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, CHECKWRITERS, MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS AND RUBBER STAMPS**
3. **WATER-SOAKED AND CHARRED DOCUMENTS**

4. **OFFICE COPIER MACHINE IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION**
5. **PRINTING**
6. **DECIPHERMENT/OBLITERATIONS**
7. **DATING OF DOCUMENT**
8. **LINE INTERSECTIONS**
9. **INDENTED WRITING**
10. **PAPER/INKS**
11. **WATERMARKS**
12. **RECONSTRUCTION OF RECORDS**

The Document Department provides training programs for the law enforcement community in forgery investigative techniques and related investigations, as well as addressing check and bookkeeping problems to the business sector. These lectures are given across the state introducing the participants to techniques used in document identification, as well as the recommended methods for the collection and preservation of exemplars and evidence.

Total Cases: 606

Serology/DNA Analysis Department

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department is responsible for the collection and preservation of biological evidence from major crime scenes throughout the state, and is also responsible for the analysis and characterization of this as well as other biological evidence that may be submitted to SLED by other law enforcement agencies. This evidence may consist of dried stains or liquid samples of body fluids such as blood, semen, or saliva; and the analysis techniques include chemical, enzymatic, immunologic, electrophoretic, radiologic, and microscopic methods.

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department consists of one supervisor, and ten analysts, and services are provided in the following areas:

- A. **IN THE FIELD** - to search for, then collect, examine, and preserve biological evidence at major crime scenes at any location in the state of South Carolina for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of violent crimes; and to reconstruct the crime scene when testifying in courts of law.

- B. **IN THE LABORATORY** - to inventory, examine, analyze, and compare all items of evidence that have been collected at the crime scenes by SLED personnel or that have been submitted by other law enforcement agencies.
- C. **IN THE COURTS** - to appear as expert witnesses during criminal proceedings in local, state, federal and military courts.
- D. **IN TRAINING** - to conduct schools and in-service training in the serology or DNA field for law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, and judges; and also to train nurses, physicians, or other hospital personnel in the collection and preservation of sexual assault and physical abuse evidence.

The State of South Carolina has experienced a 76.5% increase in violent crimes over the last 10-year period. The types of violent crimes included in this statistic include murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Serology/DNA Department primarily assists in the investigation of these types of crimes.

Toxicology Department

The Toxicology Department is composed of the Death Investigations and Driving Under the Influence Sections. Through the efforts of these sections, the department provides alcohol, drug, and poison analyses of physiological specimens to all coroners and law enforcement personnel for the investigation of possible suspicious deaths, traffic fatalities and crimes such as driving under the influence. In addition, this department is on call twenty-four hours each day for emergency assistance to medical personnel in possible poisonings and overdoses.

The Toxicology Department is being served by seven highly trained toxicologists, one of whom is the Chief Toxicologist. Members of this department have attended numerous training courses and seminars relating to the field of toxicology. Ongoing training is provided both by this department and outside entities.

Driving Under the Influence Section

The DUI Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the analysis of body fluid samples obtained from living drivers suspected of DUI or Felony DUI. The majority of samples received by this section are obtained under one of two scenarios: (1) Driver under arrest for DUI or Felony DUI and is unable to take a breath test due to injuries sustained in an accident; and (2) Driver takes a breath test and has a reading of less than 0.10% and the officer requests a urine test to check for the presence of drugs.

Death Investigations Section

The Death Investigations Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the postmortem analysis of body tissues and body fluids for

any type of compound that can be ingested, inhaled, absorbed, or injected by an individual, and its relevance in the manner of death.

Examples of services provided by this section include:

- (A) Providing comprehensive toxicological analyses of physiological specimens submitted by forensic pathologists and coroners in an effort to determine a plausible manner of death.
- (B) Conducting routine toxicological testing in criminal cases (e.g., homicide, criminal sexual conduct) and traffic fatalities, at the request of local law enforcement agencies.
- (C) Providing scientific interpretation of results and expert testimony in civil and criminal courts when necessary.
- (D) Offering clinical drug testing services in life-threatening cases at the physician's request.
- (E) Toxicologists are frequently asked to lecture and/or provide professional consultation in non-SLED related toxicological matters throughout the United States.

Total Toxicology Cases: Approximately 4,000

Trace Evidence Department

This department is responsible for the analysis of all trace evidence collected at crime scenes. Evidence submitted to this department is analyzed chemically, physically and microscopically, so therefore, the analysts assigned to this department must be highly trained in all areas of chemical, instrumental and microscopic analysis of forensic evidence. The Trace Department is staffed by a supervisor and four analysts whose case loads vary with the type of expertise the particular analyst has acquired.

The types of analyses conducted by the Trace Department are:

- 1) The examination, identification and comparison of fabrics and/or fibers.
- 2) The examination, identification and comparison of paints, polymers and plastics.
- 3) The examination and comparison of human and animal hairs.
- 4) The examination and identification of gunpowder residues for the purpose of determining a muzzle to target distance.
- 5) The examination and identification of gunprimer residues on hands or other surfaces.
- 6) The examination, identification and comparison of glass, fiberglass and other insulating materials.
- 7) The examination, identification and comparison of a wide variety of other evidence such as metals, inks, synthetic and natural materials.

The types of instrumentation employed by the Trace analysts to conduct their examinations are:

- 1) Microscopy - Comparison and Polarized light, Infrared and Ultraviolet Microspectrophotometry
- 2) Pyrolysis/Gas Chromatograph/Infrared Spectrophotometer/Mass Spectrometer
- 3) Fluorescence Spectrophotometer
- 4) Thermal Analysis - Thermal Gravimetric, Differential Scanning Calorimeter, Thermal Mechanical Analysis and Differential Thermal Analysis
- 5) X-Ray Diffraction
- 6) Atomic Absorption
- 7) Scanning Electron Microscope With Energy Dispersive X-Ray
- 8) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer

All analysts are responsible for testifying and defending their work in local, State and Federal courts in South Carolina and in other jurisdictions should the need arise. The analysts are also responsible for being on call for response to crime scenes to assist local agencies in the processing of crime scenes.

Trace Evidence Department Exam Requests for FY92-93

Departmental Cases.....	1,863
Fibers.....	604
Glass.....	99
Gunprimer Residue.....	863
Gunpowder Residue.....	278
Hair.....	4,312
Paint.....	122
Other Trace Exams.....	224

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The Coordinator of Protective Services maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing security arrangements for certain public officials, including the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General.

2. Directing general security operations for certain public buildings and grounds.

3. Supervising and maintaining regulations of State Constables.

The following information is a brief discussion of these three roles:

Protective Services

In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of a Coordinator of Protective Services, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, and a Capitol Police force consisting of one uniformed captain and a Capitol Police force consisting of: one (1) uniformed lieutenant, six (6) uniformed public safety sergeants, one (1) investigative sergeant, five (5) uniformed public safety corporals and twenty-two (22) uniformed public safety officers.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (including administrative procedures for those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and their families is provided by the special agents and the special agent-in-charge. This protection also includes internal security for the Governor's, Lieutenant Governor's, and Attorney General's offices and coordination and liaison with the two legislative sergeants-at-arms.

The Governor's Mansion Complex is provided twenty-four hour security. Thirty-seven state buildings receive routine patrol each twenty-four hours.

Criminal investigations are conducted as requested by those agencies occupying the previously mentioned state buildings.

The Protective Services Department additionally is responsible for developing and implementing evacuation procedures with other state agencies for fire and/or natural disasters with the Capitol Complex.

Bomb threat reaction plans and physical security surveys in coordination with General Services are also conducted and include recommendations to state agency directors for improving security in their respective buildings and areas.

Capitol Police

South Carolina Capitol Police is the uniformed division of the Protective Services Division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). All officers are commissioned by SLED and empowered with statewide authority to enforce state and local laws.

Capitol Police are responsible for the safety and security for the State House and Governor's Mansion, as well as state owned property within the capitol city. Capitol Police Officers, who attend eight weeks of training at the Criminal Justice Academy, handle all facets of law enforcement. This includes criminal investigations, accident investigations, as well as various special events which may occur at the State House or Governor's Mansion.

Capitol Police Crime Report for FY 92-93 July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993

Disorderly Conduct	18
DUI.....	2
Assault and Battery	1
Robbery.....	3
Grand Larceny	23
Petit Larceny.....	30
Burglary.....	7
Auto Theft	2
Destruction of Property	6
Controlled Substance.....	2
Trespassing.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Breach of Trust	3
Leaving Scene of Accident.....	1
No Driver's License.....	1
Open Container.....	2
Driving Uninsured.....	1
False Information	1
Auto Tampering	11
Auto Damage	10
Auto Break-Ins	15
Bomb Threat.....	2
Controlled Substance.....	2
Trespassing.....	3
Forgery.....	1
Traffic	3
Unlawful Pistol.....	2
Altering Landmark.....	1

State Constables

The Protective Services Coordinator has the responsibility for maintaining records and regulation requirements for persons commissioned by the Governor as State Constables.

For FY92-93, the following number of State Constables are:

Group 1 (employed by government entities) - 879

Group 2 (certified retired law enforcement officers) - 205

Group 3 (others requesting commissions, public utility investigators, and financial institution investigators) - 578

Total: 1,662

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CJICS)

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation in 1974 providing SLED with authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS).

The CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various data detailing the volume, types, and frequency of crimes in South Carolina, to collect and store specific fingerprint and criminal records information, and to develop and operate a statewide computerized communications network for law enforcement agencies. FY 1992-93 results from the various CJICS departments include:

Communications and Data Processing

The computer and communications network involves a three processor computer located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) and Public Transportation (DHPT) in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C., the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems, Inc. (NLETS), Phoenix, Arizona, the Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC), the Richland County Sheriff's Office, Columbia, South Carolina, the Greenville Law Enforcement Center, Greenville, South Carolina, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department in Beaufort, South Carolina. Additionally, there is an electronic computer interface with the Charleston County Sheriff's Department connecting a Motorola Mobile Data Terminal System to the SLED computer mainframe and there are well over 150 mobile data

terminals accessing SLED through the Beaufort County interface. Presently, there are 225 mobile data terminals accessing information that is available from the SLED/CJICS computer system and SLED is actively participating with the Department of Public Safety in interfacing with each of the seven Highway Patrol district offices so that mobile data terminals may access SLED, NCIC or NLETS information. The District One office is presently operational with approximately 30 mobile data terminal devices active on the system. It is expected that over 5,000 of these mobile data terminals will be in use eventually.

The SLED/CJICS computer system supports and maintains in excess of 1,807 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state with at least one terminal available in every county. SLED is continuing the acquisition and installation of personal computers that are utilizing word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing, and graphics, as well as other personal computer applications.

During FY 1992-93 the number of terminal devices supported by the SLED/CJICS system increased by 17.3% and the number of transactions processed in support of the communications network increased by 11.1%.

The SLED/CJICS Data Processing Department also has the responsibility for the physical housing and maintenance of the division's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The AFIS is comprised of a central processing computer system, as well as peripheral devices such as tape drives, disk drives, printers, and optical disks that are used in storing and subsequent searching and retrieval of over six and a three quarter million fingerprint images and minutiae that are on file. Presently there are three remote latent workstations communicating with the central AFIS system at SLED located in Greenville, Charleston and Rock Hill. All hardware and software maintenance and back up of files are the responsibility of the Data Processing and Communications Section.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the Data Processing and Communications Section had the following programs and files either in operation or in the process of implementation during the fiscal year:

COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Vehicle Registrations
- Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH)
- Driver's Licenses Files
- Stolen Articles, Vehicles, Guns & License Plates
- Missing Persons File
- Wanted Persons File
- State Wanted Persons File
- Unidentified Person File
- Stolen Boats
- Stolen Securities
- Canadian Vehicle Registration File
- Canadian Driver License File
- Canadian Articles File
- Canadian Boats File
- Canadian Guns File

Canadian Securities File
Canadian Criminal Records

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)
NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)
Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)
Richland County Sheriff's Department
Greenville County Law Enforcement Center
Charleston County Mobile Terminals
S. C. Department of Transportation

FINANCIAL APPLICATIONS (SLED ONLY)

Accounts Payable
Accounts Receivable
General Ledger
Voucher System
Vehicle Accounting
Inventory Control
Payroll System

MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Case Files Management System
Evidence Analysis Tracking System
Gun Registration and Sales Management
Security Officer Management
Investigative Case Tracking
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
In Service Training System
Bloodhound Tracking System
Helicopter Usage System
Implied Consent System
Narcotics System
Personnel System

PROVIDES DATA PROCESSING SERVICES

Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
South Carolina Office of Court Administration
Department of Mental Health
Public Safety Department
Attorney General's Office
State Grand Jury Program
S. C. Prosecution Coordination Commission
Pretrial Intervention Program

Central Records Repository

This department has the responsibility for maintaining timely, accurate and complete criminal history records, based on fingerprint card submissions on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the State.

At the present time, there are forty-nine (49) employees assigned to the Central Records Repository; one (1) Central Records Director; one (1) Assistant Supervisor, one (1) Administrative Assistant I; eighteen (18) Fingerprint Examiners and Technicians; seven (7) Senior Data Control Clerks; two (2) Administrative Specialist C's; three (3) Administrative Specialist B's; and sixteen (16) Administrative Specialist A's.

Annual activity volume for the Criminal Records Department includes receipt of 167,321 fingerprint cards, receipt of over 16,000 correspondence items, approximately 4,000 telephone requests, handled and processed 395,000 name searches and processed and posted 183,080 dispositions. This department identified 71% of the total of all fingerprint cards as recidivous offenders. Forty-five thousand and ten fingerprint cards were received and coded on first time offenders (individuals who had no prior arrest in the State Repository during this period).

All law enforcement agencies in the state are submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Records Department. The agencies have been instructed to submit two (2) fingerprint cards to the department on all misdemeanors and felony arrests, with the exception of minor traffic arrests, in order for the department to build and maintain an updated centralized criminal history record information file. Effective July 1, 1989, Section 14-17-325 of the South Carolina Code of Laws was enacted. This requires every clerk of court report the disposition of each case in the Court of General Sessions to the State Law Enforcement Division. This method of disposition reporting should dramatically improve General Sessions disposition reporting. During this fiscal year the agency acquired and participated in the Federal BJS Criminal Records' Improvement Grant. As a result of this grant, the department realized several important objectives:

1. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and Court Administration worked under the auspices of this grant in order for this department to receive disposition information electronically. This will greatly facilitate this department receiving disposition information in a timely basis. At the present time, Clerks of Court in 31 counties are submitting judicial information electronically while 6 are in the testing phase. It is expected that all 46 counties will be submitting electronic judicial information during this current fiscal year.

2. This department began the felony flagging program whereby all General Session offenses are classified by statute code. This will assist in the identification of individuals prohibited from acquiring a firearm in accordance with either State or Federal Law. This program will be most beneficial should points of sale, instant check program be implemented.

3. As part of the Central Records' Improvement Grant, this department assisted with the development of Sentencing Field and Offense

Code Study. This study concluded with recommendations that the South Carolina Statute Codes and Sentencing Fields be standardized and included by all South Carolina Criminal Justice Agencies to avoid duplication of effort and possibly allow for a fully integrated Criminal Justice System for the State of South Carolina.

4. This office is also submitting conviction reports to the Immigration and Nationalization Service of all suspected aliens convicted in South Carolina for possible deportation hearings.

In order to understand and fully appreciate the work of the Central Repository personnel's efforts, the following is offered: all incoming fingerprint cards are officially recorded and then are searched through the automated name files. In the event of "hits" or "matches", the search card is compared against the file cards. If no identification is made by name, then the card is forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for searching by fingerprint pattern and minutiae data.

When identifications are made, the South Carolina Computerized Criminal History files are updated and copies are sent to the FBI Identification Division and the NCIC III (Interstate Identification Index). Files are also updated daily. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the Criminal Records Department at SLED and the other copy is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. A "rap sheet" or a chronological listing of arrest events and judicial findings is produced by the FBI and sent to the submitting criminal justice agency.

There are presently 717,401 separate individuals entered on the Computerized Criminal History File. Of this figure, 651,655 records are completely automated. This department has been in the process of automating criminal arrest records fifteen (15) years and has done a vast amount of work in this period. During this fiscal year, 246,784 total arrests have been added to our database, as well as 183,080 (final count) dispositions.

All law enforcement agencies, and numerous other criminal justice agencies in the state, have the capability of requesting a criminal record check through the statewide communications network and receiving automated criminal history record check responses immediately on their terminal. Through very complex sophisticated interstate network, this criminal history information is available to other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

CCH INFORMATION AT THE PRESENT TIME

Idents on File	717,401
Ident Add-Ons	662,627
Total Arrest Counts	2,406,404
Judicial Count	1,728,221
Supplemental Counts	198
Custody-Status.....	238,766
TOTAL RECORDS ON CCH FILE.....	5,753,680

(Civil Processing Unit)

The Civil Processing Unit of the Criminal Records Repository, which handles all non-criminal justice name searches has been increasingly inundated with requests. The requests include school teachers, child day care employees, private entities, businesses or for any licensing or employment purpose. This year over 89,036 requests of this nature were handled by this office.

(Expungements)

This office is also responsible for screening and processing all court ordered expungements concerning state statutes 17-1-40, 44-53-450, 34-11-90, 22-5-910 and 17-11-150. Over 6,995 expungement orders were handled by this office during this period.

(AFIS)

This department has successfully coordinated the implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS is a relatively new computer based system for encoding, classifying, matching, storage and retrieval of fingerprint minutiae and images. Minutiae is where ridge lines end or a single ridge splits into two parts. This process converts the unique spatial relationship of fingerprint minutiae points, whereby a unique searching algorithm is utilized to search tenprints and latent prints with amazing speed and accuracy. This department presently has over 661,000 tenprint cards entered in the AFIS database. This includes approximately 500,000 males and approximately 161,000 females, which are subject to AFIS latent and tenprint searches. The addition of AFIS in this department has allowed all tenprint cards, which have been unidentified by the name search process, to be processed by the automated searching process, which has resulted in an additional 10% hit rate, which heretofore would have resulted in misidentifications or misses. The AFIS has also been very successful in identifying special searches: unknown dead, amnesia victims, unidentified offenders thought to be using alias names, etc.

At the present time, Charleston City Police Department, Rock Hill Police Department, Greenville Sheriff's Office and Greenville County Criminal Justice Support Department (combined) have purchased a remote latent workstation and is interfaced to the main processor at SLED. This gives these agencies access to all latent search transactions. The South Carolina AFIS System was designed to accommodate a total of 9 remote workstations. The addition of remote sites to the AFIS central processor will help utilize the full potential of the system.

Uniform Crime Reports Department

The Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR) is responsible for the statewide crime information reporting system and for publishing annual or other periodic reports of the crime rate in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriff's Association, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SLED participates in the national UCR system administered by the FBI.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973, as one of approximately fourteen state programs. It has continued to serve the law enforcement community and the public with enhanced services since that time, and is now a leading system among approximately forty state UCR programs. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. To inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public of the nature of the crime problem in South Carolina.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race and other attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide base data and statistics to help measure the work load and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
5. To provide base data for research to improve the effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program.

There are 255 local law enforcement agencies participating in the program, including data reported by the 46 highway patrol county offices in the state. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was nearly 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77, and the coverage has remained high ever since.

The UCR Department gathers information in all crime categories, including those known as Part I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). Information in the monthly and annual report is published by county, city and state totals, and includes crime rates per 10,000 population, total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc., and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction.

The formal report prepared by the UCR Department and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization.

(IBRS)

SLED, in 1977, implemented an incident based reporting (IBR) system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. Even today there are only about fifteen states which have operational IBR programs. This system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information not available under the outdated but widely used summary/tally system. The incident based system produces information such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more uniformity of reporting, since all crimes are classified individually.

In addition to training local law enforcement agencies in UCR techniques, the five UCR field agents provide training in police report writing and police records management. The agents are further responsible for training local agencies in fingerprinting and the submission of Computerized Criminal History (CCH) information. The UCR agents assist sheriffs' offices and police departments in methods of compliance with a number of federal and state laws concerning the collection, storage and dissemination of crime information.

During 1986-1987, the UCR field staff began an extensive program of auditing the 276 local criminal justice agencies which are served by the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The audits are mandated by the FBI as a condition for any state's participation in the national information system. The purpose of the audits is to insure that the agencies are in compliance with NCIC policies concerning the transmittal, storage and use of criminal justice information such as missing persons files, wanted persons files, and stolen articles files. These audits have proved to be beneficial and productive in determining compliance with NCIC regulations and have been an opportunity to improve records management procedures and participation in state information programs. The five agents are tasked with auditing the 276 agencies at least once every two years. A full audit, including the final reports, may require up to two days to complete. Serious discrepancies in local operating procedures may require an agent to schedule a follow-up audit. The audit program is now a permanent part of the mission of the UCR Department.

As of January 1, 1991, the UCR field agents were given the responsibility of conducting full background investigations on applicants for employment at SLED and the State Grand Jury. Background investigations, including neighborhood canvasses, personal and telephone interviews, criminal records checks and other checks generally require three to five days to complete. Agents, on average, conduct three background investigations per month.

(NIBRS)

The SLED Uniform Crime Reports Department was selected in 1986 by the U. S. Department of Justice, specifically the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to be the site of a national pilot/demonstration program to study ways to expand and improve UCR data across the country. South Carolina was chosen for this project in large measure because of the success of its existing incident based reporting program, and the fact that the UCR field agents were able to maintain constant liaison and training with local agencies, which resulted in one of the best instances of state and local information sharing in the nation. During the national pilot project, the UCR field agents trained and monitored nine demographically varied test sites to determine whether certain data could be captured by local police officers, identified, analyzed, and automated by a state UCR program, and transmitted to the FBI. The UCR report analysts, who code and enter the information from thousands of local documents, operated under a dual data capture system, and, with the rest of the UCR staff, were involved in constant feedback with the FBI's program development team. The information gained from the South Carolina pilot project demonstrated that a national system is feasible, and led directly to the development of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which has been implemented by the FBI and will significantly change the methods used by thousands of law enforcement agencies nationwide in collecting, reporting, and utilizing crime information.

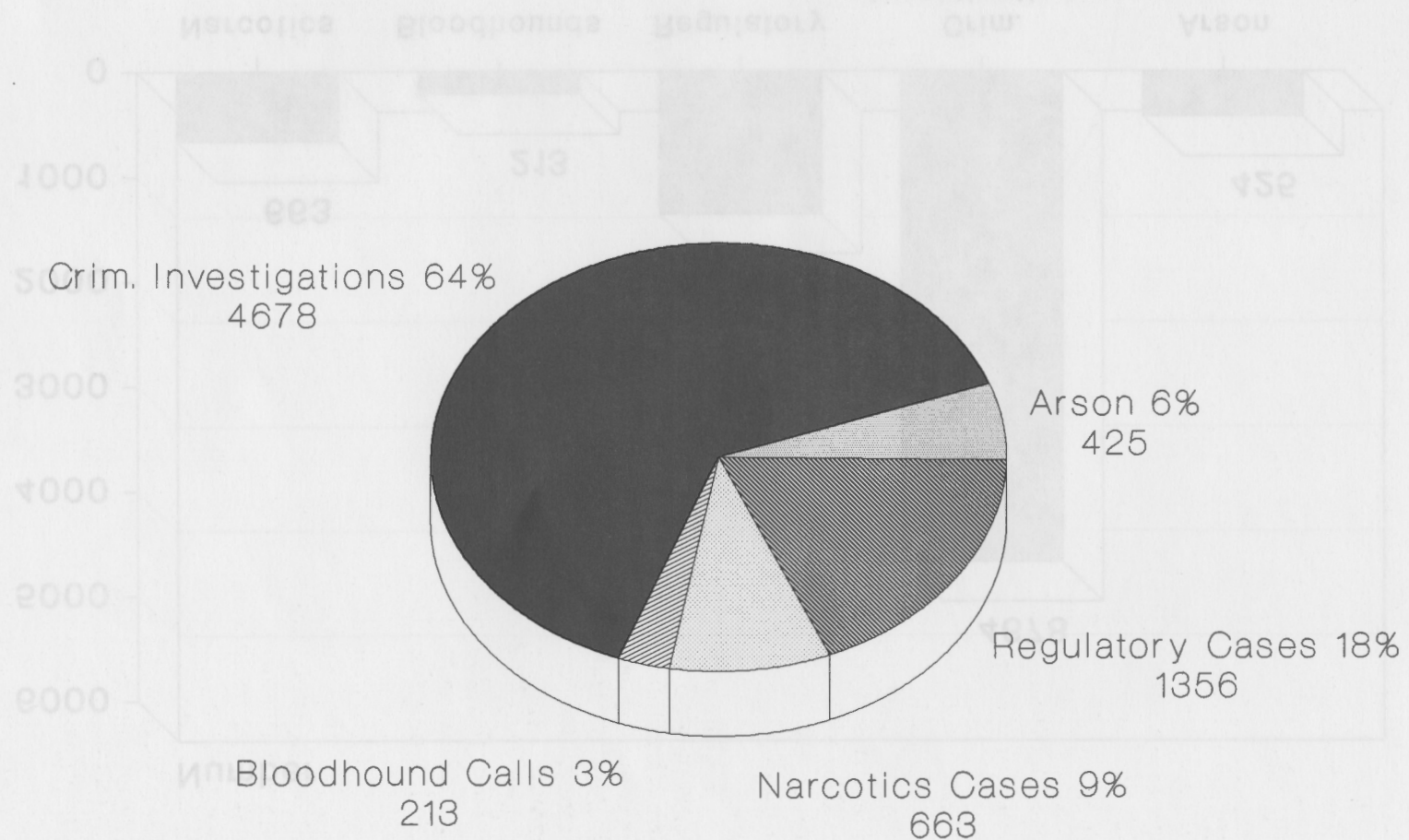
During FY 1988-89, the UCR Department began developing the systems needed to capture the enhanced national and state data, as defined by the NIBRS program. At the same time, SLED and a number of local law enforcement agencies, partially funded through a cooperative agreement with the FBI and BJS, began designing and programming systems to allow the automated transfer of local IBR information to the South Carolina UCR program. Improved incident report forms and other documents were designed to assist in the capture of necessary data. The UCR agents retrained the 266 law enforcement agencies in report writing using the enhanced incident, supplemental and booking forms. The report analyst began learning the NIBRS classification and coding system in 1991.

As of January 1st, 1991, South Carolina became one of the first three states in the United States to upgrade to 100% NIBRS reporting. Contributing agencies are monitored by the UCR field agents and report analysts to insure complete understanding of the system and the records management methodology required to maintain it. Quality control will be performed to help sheriffs' offices and police departments insure the accuracy of any information stored or published by the state program. The greater degree of detail available in NIBRS reporting, especially the increased data concerning victims, offenders, and multiple offense incidents, should make this program a valuable asset to law enforcement and other criminal justice entities.

The 1992 and 1993 Annual Report published by SLED, and "Crime in South Carolina" are among the first to include the detailed information available through the NIBRS system.

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS

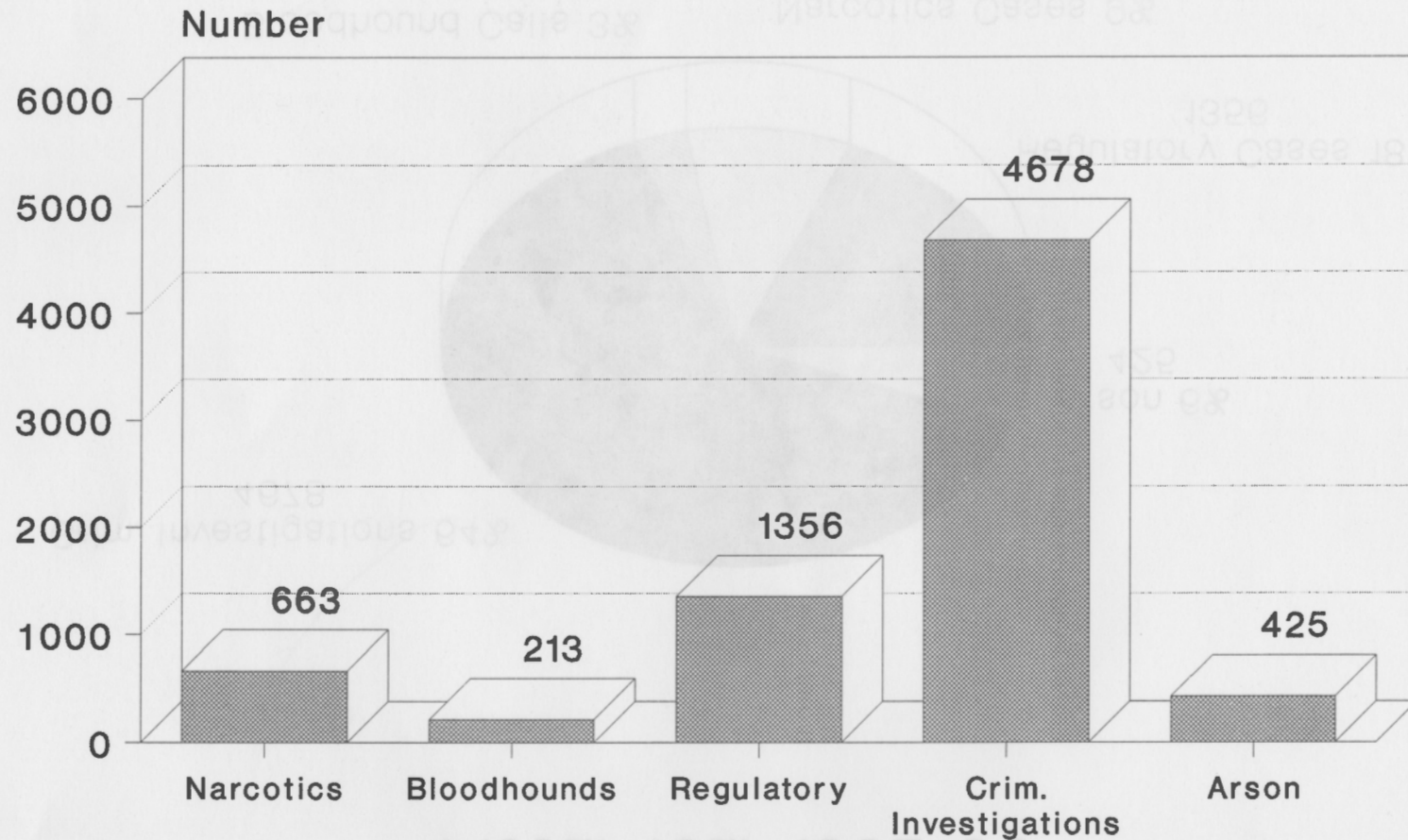
Fiscal Year 1992-93



Source: SLED

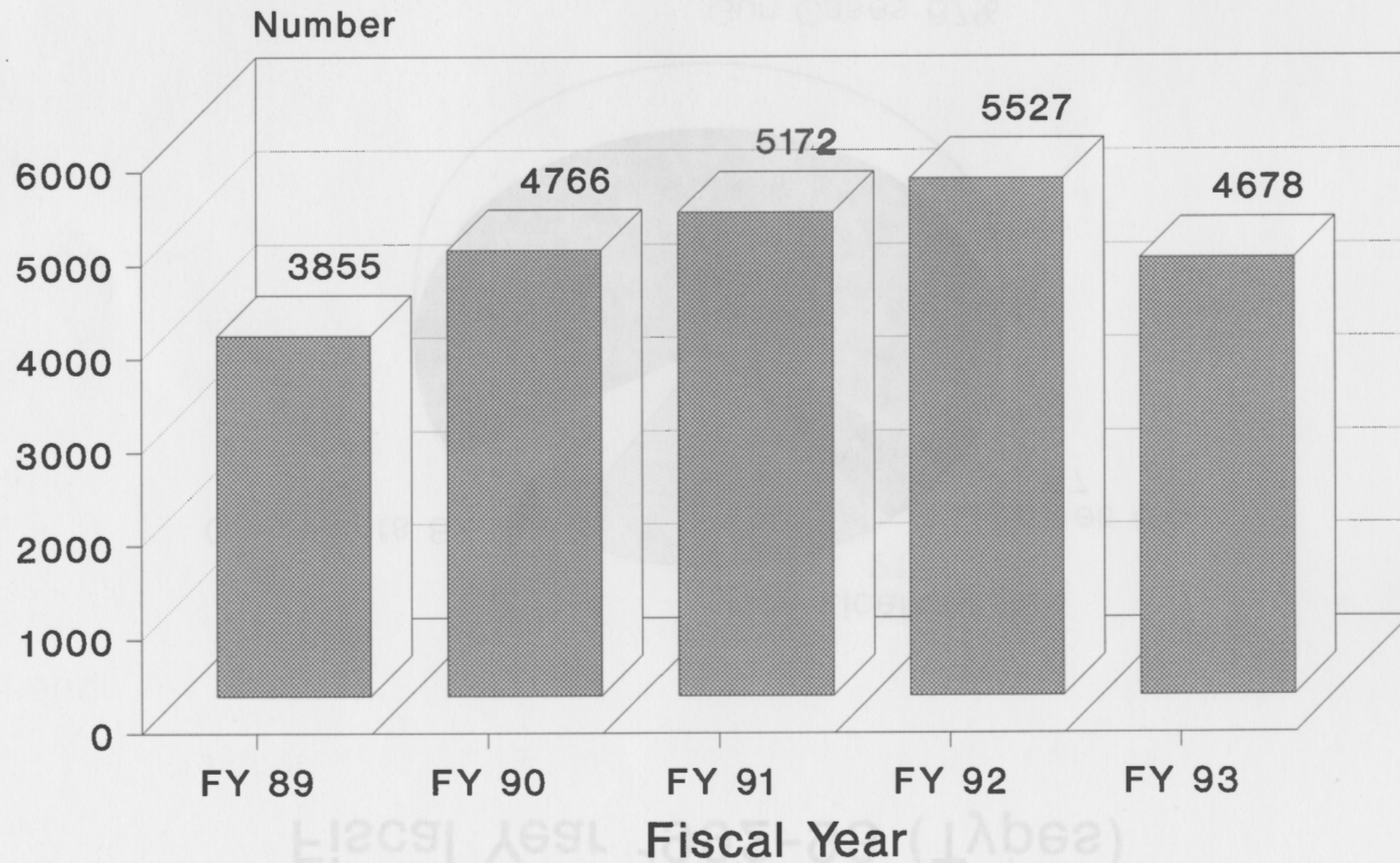
TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal Year 1992-93



Source: SLED

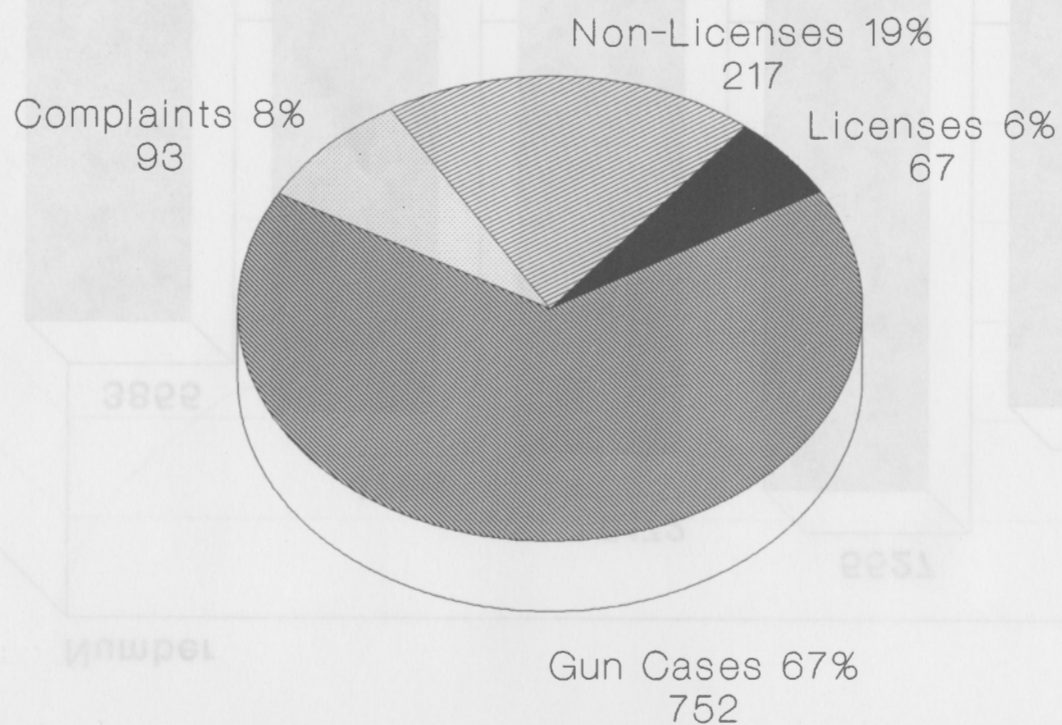
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS FY 89-93



Source: SLED

REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS

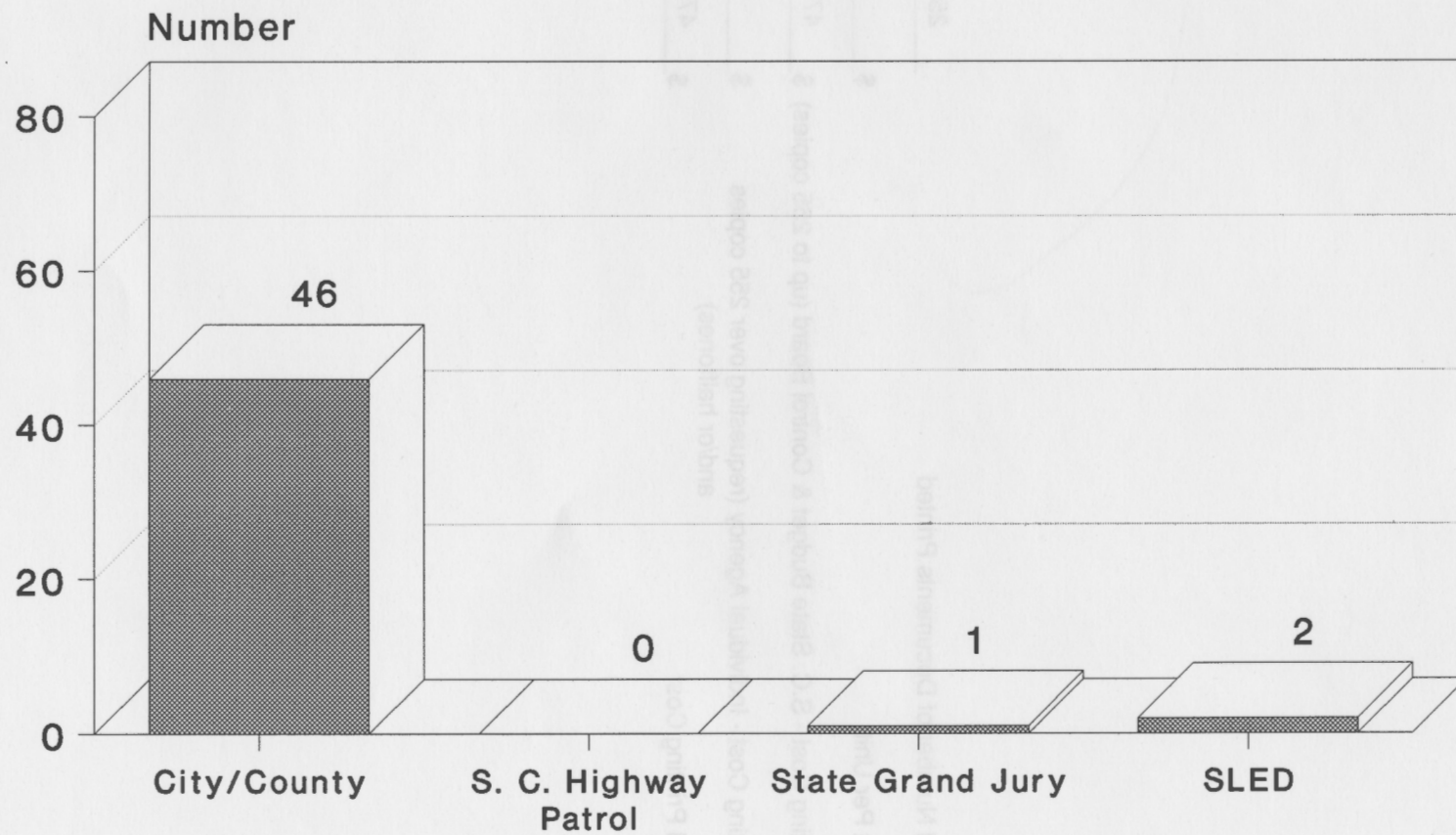
Fiscal Year 1992-93 (Types)



Source: SLED

EXTRADITIONS

Fiscal Year 1992-93



Source: SLED



0 01 01 0177595 4

Total Number of Documents Printed

255

Cost Per Unit

\$ 1.86

Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies) \$ 474.39

Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies
and/or halftones)

\$ -

Total Printing Cost

\$ 474.39